The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Law of the Land.

The Action of the State Legislatures -Effect of the Amendment on the Vote of this City and the State.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The rassage by both houses of the bill restoring Texas to representation in Congress was all that was necessary to permit the President to issue a proclamation announcing to the country the complete ratification of the fifteenth am ndment to the Constitution of the United States. Yesterday Texas was fully restored to her place in the sisterhood of States, and the event was followed quickly by the promulgation of the amendment, the official documents concerning which will be found in full on one of our inside pages.

The measure of equal justice to all men, withont regard to race, color, or condition, which is thus auspiciously consummated, encountered not a little tribulation in Congress before it assumed a shape that commanded the assent of both houses. After the passage of a proposed amendment, embodying its prime features in different shapes, by each house, the end of the Fortleth Congress drew near, and the measure was in jeopardy. With the exit of Andrew Johnson, the two-thirds working majority in the lower house was to disappear, and the fact that but a single week remained of the session when a conference committee reported the final proposition to both houses, caused the friends of a more extreme measure to rally around this one as being the best they could then get, and, weak as it was, infinitely better than nothing. The compromise was reported to Congress on the 25th of February, 1869, and read as follows:-"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race,

color, or previous condition of servitude.
"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enferce this article by appropriate legislation." On the 25th of February, the House of Representatives adopted the report of the conference committee by a vote of 143 yeas to 43 nays; and the Senate, on the following day, took similar action by a vote of 39 yeas to 13 nays, Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, alone voting with the Democratic Senators, not because he was op-

posed to the amendment, but because, in his

spasmodic zeal in behalf of extreme Republican doctrines, he regarded the measure in that shape as imperfect and unequal to the requirements of

Action of the States on the Amendment. Kansas was the first State to ratify the proposed amendment, which it did on the 27th of February, 1869; but its zeal was something like that of Senator Fowler, and in the haste with which it attempted to give its assent, it neglected to see that the wording of the second ection was perfect. In the case of Missouri, which passed resolutions of ratification on March 1, a similar degree of haste caused the omission of the entire second section. Both of these States, however, subsequently remedied their defective action, and their votes are therefore included among the list of States ratifying the amendment. The action of the Legislature of every State in the Union upon the amendment is given below as fully and accurately as

Alabama .- Ratified by the Senate, November 16, 1869-yeas 24, nays 0. Ratified by the House, November 16, 1869-yeas 69, nays 16.

it has been possible to ascertain it:-

Arkansas .- Ratified by the Senate, March 13, 1869-yeas 19, nays 2. Ratified by the House, March 15, 1869-yeas 53, navs 0.

California .- Rejected by the Senate, January 27, 1870-yeas 8, nays 23. Rejected by the House, January 28, 1870-yeas 8, nays 51. Connecticut .- Ratified by the Senate, May 7, 1869-yeas 13, nays 6, not voting 2. Ratified by

the House, May 13, 1869-yeas 125, nays 105, not

Delaware - Rejected by the Senate, March 18, 1869-yeas 2, nays 7. Rejected by the House a day or two after-yeas 0, nays 21.

Florida .- Ratified by the House, June 11, 1809-yeas 26, nays 13. Ratified by the Senate, June 14, 1869-yeas 13, rays 8.

Georgia .- The action of this State has been

fearfully mixed up. The Senate, March 10, 1869, refused to lay on the table a joint resolution ratifying the amendment, by a vote of 13 yeas to 16 nays; March 12, the joint resolution was adopted-yeas 21, nays 16; March 13, this vote was reconsidered -- yeas 19, nays 14; March 17, the joint resolution was indefinitely postponed-yeas 18, nays 17; and finally, March 18, the vote to postpone was reconsideredyeas 17, nays 14, and on the same day the amendment was rejected-yeas 13, nays 16. The House, March 11, 1869, passed a joint resolution ratifying the amendment-yeas 67, nays 60; March 12, this vote was reconsidered-yeas 60, nays 45; and, finally,

on March 16, the amendment was ratified -yeas 64, nays 53; but the ratification was inoperative, because of the action of the Senate. After the State underwent the reconstructing process the second time, the colored members being restored to their seats in the Legislature

and the ineligible whites replaced by their highest opponents, the amendment was ratified by the Senate February 2, 1870-yeas 27, navs 10, and by the House February 2, 1870-yeas 53, navs 24. Illinois .- Ratified by the Senate March 5, 1869 -yeas 18, nays 7. Ratified by the House March

5, 1869-yeas 55, nays 28. Indiana .- Ratified by the Senate May 13, 1869 -yeas 27 (all Republicans), nays 0, 11 members (all Democrats) being present and refusing to vote, and 11 (all Democrats) absent. The Democratic members present announced that they had sent their resignation to the Governor that morning, but the Lieutenant-Governor ruled that the Senate had no official notice of their re-

yeas 54 (all Republicans), nays 0, present but ticnal provision in the following:not voting 3 (two Democrats and one Republican). Previous to the vote being taken, 41 members of the House (all Democrats) resigned, the constitutional quorum of two-thirds being thus destroyed, but the Speaker ruled that the Constitution did not specifically require more than a bare majority for action upon a constitutional amendment, and declared the resolution of ratification adopted.

Iowa .- Ratified by the Senate, January 19, 1870-yeas 44, nays 6. Ratified by the House, January 20, 1870-yeas 83, navs 12. Rach house having passed an independent joint resolution of ratification, there was a hitch between them for a few days as to which should abandon its initial action and concur with the other; but the difficulty was soon adjusted.

Kansas .- Ratified by the Senate, February 27, 1869-yeas 25, nays 0. Ratified by the House, February 27, 1869-yeas 73, nays 7; not voting 10. This ratification was defective, the second section of the amendment being imperfect, as acted upon by both houses; but the succeeding Legistare remedied the defects, the amendment being again ratified by both houses about January 14, 1870, the vote not being given in detail, but being nearly unanimous.

Kentucky .- Rejected by the House, March 11, 1869-yeas 5, nays 80. Rejected by the Senate, March 12, 1869—yeas 6, nays 27.

Louisiana .- Ratified by the Senate. February 27, 1869-yeas 18, nays 3. Ratified by the House, March 1, 1869-yeas 55, nays 9, not voting 36, Maine .- Ratified by the Senate, March 11, 1869-yeas 25, nays 1, absent 5. Ratified by the

House, March 11, 1869-yeas 140 (including 26 Democrats), nays 0, absent 9. Maryland .- No action, we believe, has been taken by the Legislature of this State on the amendment, but the dominant party is about enacting such legislation as will place the fran-

chise laws of the State in harmony with the amendment. Massachusetts.-Ratified by the Senate, March 9, 1869-yeas 36, nays 2. Ratified by the House, March 12, 1869-yeas 192, nays 15, not voting,

Michigan —Ratified by the Senate, March 5, 1869—yeas 25, nays 5. Ratified by the House, March 5, 1869-yeas 68, nays 24.

Minnesota .- Ratified by the Senate, January 14, 1870-vote not given. Ratified by the House, January 14, 1870-yeas 28, nays 15.

Mississippi .- Ratified by both houses, January 15, 1870-the vote not given in detail. Missouri .- Ratified by the Senate, March 1, 1869-yeas 23, nays 9, not voting 2. Ratified by

the House, March 1, 1869-yeas 79, nays 30. This ratification was defective, neither house acting upon the second section of the amendment; but these defects were remedied by the succeeding Legislature, the amendment being ratified by the Senate, January 7, 1870-yeas 22, nays 3; and by the House, March 10, 1870-yeas

Nebraska .- Ratified by both houses, February 18, 1870-the vote not given in detail, but there were only 5 nays in both houses. Nevada .- Ratified by the Senate, March 1,

1869-yeas 14, nays 6. Ratified by the House March 1, 1869-yeas 23, nays 16. New Hampshire .- Ratlfied by both houses

about July 1, 1869, the vote in the Senate not being given in detail, and in the House being yeas 187, nays 131.

New Jersey .- Rejected by the House, February 1, 1870-yeas 27, nays 32. Rejected by the Senate, February 7, 1870-yeas 8, nays 13. New York .- Ratified by the House March 17,

1869-yeas 72, nays 47, not voting 9. Ratified by the Senate, April 14, 1889 - yeas 11, nays 15. This action was ostensibly rescinded by the following Legislature, the amendment being rejected by both houses on January 5, 1870-the vote in the Senate being yeas 13, nays 14; and in the House yeas 56, nays 69.

North Carolina .- Ratified by the Senate March 4, 1869-yeas 40, nays 4. Ratified by the House, March 4, 1869-yeas 87, nays 20. Ohio .- Rejected by the House, April 1, 1863-

yeas 36, nays 47. Rejected by the Senate, April 30, 1869—yeas 14, nays 19. The succeeding Legislature reversed this action, the amendment being ratifled by the Senate, January 14, 1870yeas 19, nays 18; and by the House, January 20, 1870-yeas 57, nays 55.

Oregon.-The Legislature of this State has, we believe, taken no action upon the amendment. Pennsylvania .- Ratified by the Senate, March 11, 1869-yeas 18, nays 15. Ratified by the

House, March 25, 1869-yeas 62, navs 38. Rhode Island .- Ratified by the Senate, May 27, 1869-yeas 23, nays 12. Ratified by the

House, January 18, 1870-yeas 57, navs 9, South Carolina. - Ratified by the Senate, March 6, 1869-yeas 18, nays 1. Ratifled by the House, March 11, 1869-yeas 88, nays 3, not voting 29.

Tennessee .- Rejected by the House, November 16, 1869-yeas 12, navs 57. Rejected by the Senate also soon after, the vote not being given

in detail. Texas .- Ratified by the Senate, February 15, 1870-yeas 24, nays 2. Ratified by the House.

February 15, 1870-yeas 70, nays 8. Vermont .- Ratified by both houses, October

3, 1869-the votes not given in detail. Virginia,-Ratified by both houses, October , 1869-the vote being nearly unanimous, there being but 2 nays in the Senate and only 6 nays

in the House. West Virginia .- Ratified by the House, March 2, 1869-yeas 22, nays 19. Ratified by the

Senate, March 3, 1869 -yeas 10, nays 6. Wisconsia .- Ratified by the House, March 3, 1869-yeas 62, nays 29, not voting 9. Ratified by the Senate, March 9, 1859 -yeas 15, nays 11,

absent and not voting 7. There being thirty-seven States altogether, the assent of twenty-eight was needed to perfect the ratification. The required number, it will be seen by the above synopsis, is furnished, without including either New York, the present Democratic Legislature of which has attempted to rescind the resolutions of ratification passed by its predecessor, or Indiana, in the action of whose Legislature there were certain irregularitles which, it is claimed by the Democracy,

render her attempt at ratification null and void. bifect of the Amendment on the Popular Vote. In all the States which have undergone the process of reconstruction, the fifteenth amendment has no present effect, but it forever precludes the possibility of the freedmen being despoiled of their right to the franchise by the reactionary party. Of the States which have not been reconstructed, the ballot has heretofore ignation, and declared the ratification com- | been expressly restricted to "white" male citi-

FIRST EDITION | plete. Ratified by the House May 14, 1839- | zers over twenty-one years of age by case itu- | SECOND EDITION

Michigan. California. Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana. Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland,

Taking the census of 1860 as a basis, and alowing one voter to every six of the population, the following table gives the addition to the vote in each of the States named below:-

	Calored Pop	
States,	in 1860.	Voter
California	4,086	68
Connecticut	8,627	1,43
Delaware	21,627	3,60
Illinois	7,628	1,27
Indiana	11,428	1,90
Iowa	1,069	17
Kentucky	236,167	9,86
Maine	1.327	20
Maryland	171,131	28,52
Massachusetts		1,60
Michigan		1,88
Minnesota		
New Hampshire	494	8
New Jersey	25,336	4.22
New York		8.16
Ohio		6,11
Oregon		2
Pennsylvania	56,949	9,49
Rhode Island	3,952	65
Vermont	709	11
Wisconsin	1.171	19
The Colored Population and	Vote of	Pennsy

The rate of increase in the colored population of Pennsylvania from 1840 to 1850 was 12 per cent., and from 1850 to 1860 it was 6 per cent. Assuming the increase during the last decade to have been but 5 per cent., the State has now a colored population of about 60,000, of whom about 13,000 are males above the age of twentyone; but there is no probability that the colored vote at the next election will exceed the ratio of 6 to 1 in the population, which will make it about 10,000, sufficiently large to dissipate for some years to come the chances of Democratic

The Colored Population and Vote of Phila-delphia. The ratio of increase in the colored population of the district now embraced in the limits of the city of Philadelphia from 1850 to 1860 was 12:27 per cent. Assuming the ratio of increase from 1860 to 1870 to have been but 10 per cent., we have the following as the colored population of the city at the three periods:-

aspirants for gubernatorial honors.

 Fear.
 Male.
 Female.
 Total.

 1850.
 8,435.
 11,526.
 19,761.

 1860.
 9,177.
 13,908.
 22,185.

 1870.
 10,189.
 14,305.
 24,494.
 In 1860 the male adults numbered about 6000, at present they number about 6600; but, according to the usual estimate, the vote cast by them will not exceed 4100, which, as in the case of the State at large, is sufficient to "settle" the

Democracy for some time to come. In the following table is given the colored population of each ward of the city in 1860, with the estimate of the present population, the numbers included in parentheses being those of the wards which have been formed by the division of old wards since 1860: -

Colored Banalation in Calored Bondation to

Wards,	186).			1870		
	Mules,	Fem's.	Totals.	Males,	Fem's.	To als,
1 (1 & 26).	311	340	651	342	374	716
2	284	420	794	312	462	774
3	288	428	716	317	470	787
4	923	1376	2220	1015	1513	2528
5	2218	3011	5/29	2440	3312	5732
6	109	172	281	119	189	308
7	1485	2136	3621	1633	2350	3983
8	1182	1922	3104	1400	2114	3514
9	82	154	266	90	202	292
10	146	312	458	160	343	503
11	177	32	42	19	25	54
12	249	285	527	260	818	579
13	70	167	237	77	184	261
14	242	422	661	266	464	730
15	304	309	613	334	340	674
16	63	62	115	58	68	126
17	124	142	256	136	156	292
18	3	6	9	3	7	10
19 (19 & 25)	129	142	271	142	156	298
20	171	227	398	198	250	438
21 (21 & 28)	25	35	60	27	38	65
22	65	85	150		98	164
23	300	310	619	340	241	681
24 (24 & 27)	395	483	878	484	581	965
Totals	9177	18,008	22,185	10,189	14,805	21,494

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Ficken Case-He Does not Appear, and His Sail is Forfeited.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce.

This morning it was proposed by the prose cuting officers to try the case of Richard Ficken. who has been indicted for an attempt to kill two little boys by shooting, on the night of February The boys were in court with their fathers, Arthur Curran, who was so badly wounded, limping in upon crutches. The name of Richard Ficken was called, but no answer was made; again was the name called, with like result. The District Attorney moved that the recognizances be forfeited, which was allowed by the Court. The amount forfeited was \$17,500, Ficken's partner, Fielding J. Williams, being surety. Bench warrants were at once placed in the hands of officers of the Court, who were instructed to make the strictest search for the absentee and bring him in if possible. The officers in a short while returned and reported that Ficken was non est inventus.

Judgments. Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Sharswood.

The following judgments were given to-day:-Thompson, C. J .:-Steinmeyer's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Lehigh county. Decree reversed as to the appellant at the costs of the appellees. Hancock's appeal from the Common Pleas of

Luzerne county. Appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellant. Weiss vs. Foster. Error to the Common Pleas of Carbon county. Judgment affirmed. Agnew, J:-

Appeal of Jonathan Diehl, administrator, from the Orphans' Court of Lehigh county. Appeal dismissed at costs of the appellant Estate of Adam Hoffsmith and appeal of Peter Hoffsmith et al. From the Orphans' Court of

Monroe county. Decree allrmed. Sharswood, J.: — Knerr ys. Hoffman. Error to the Common Pleas of Lyhigh county. Judgment affirmed. Yeager vs. Weaver. Error to the Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Judgment affirmed, Spackman vs. Ott. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia county. Judgment

The Rich nond Wharves. Court of Nisi Prius-Judge Read,

This morning an argument was had in the case of Andenreid & Co. vs. The Reading Railroad Company, in which the plaintiffs complained that the defendants had unlawfully interfered with them in the enjoyment of their rights of wharfage, and prayed for an injunction to restrain them from further placing obstacles in the way of the free exercise of their rights.

-The Darel Funcon, House of Sciences, or University of Constantinople, was inaugurated in state on the 20th of February, in a new building smaller than that originally appropriated. The courses now opened provide for Turkish literature and law. Encouragement is to be given to students by appointments in the public

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

of the Venezuelan.

Our Iron-clad Navy.

New England Methodist Convention

Opposition to the Cullom Bill.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Iron-Clads. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- The Senate is in

receipt of a report from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to the resolution of the 15th ult., showing the number and character of the ironclad ships belonging to the United States Navy, their cost, by whom designed, their present condition, etc., from which it appears that the total cost of sea-going monitors was \$14,184,097. The total cost of harbor and river monitors was

The cost of light draft monitors was \$11,-630,699, and the cost of river iron-clads was \$8,686,153.81, making the total cost of iron-clad vessels for the navy \$35,371,064. Four of the monitors are reported in commission, thirtynine are reported in good condition, and one ou the stocks, two required repairs, and one is

General Pleasonton's bond as Collector of the Twenty-second New York district was yesterday accepted by Commissioner Delano. The bondsmen are Peter Bremer, William C. Miller, Harkness Boyd, John B. Fassitt, and Charles H. Pond, amounting to \$100,000.

Resignation Not Accepted. The acceptance of the resignation of Lieutenant-Commander John C. Watson, of Philadelphia, has been revoked by the Secretary of the Navy, and he will again resume his former place on the register.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Methodist Episcopal Conference. Springfield, Mass., March 31.—The New England Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its sessions last night,

after being occupied eight days. The application of Mrs. Van Cote, the woman evangelist, for admission to the conference on trial, was withheld for this year from motives of policy, the sentiment of the conference being doubtless against her admission. A resolution merely commending Mrs. Van Cote's Christian worth, rejoicing in her success, and recommending her as an evangelist, was tabled without debate.

Various routine business was transacted, and Bishop Scott read the appointments.

New Hayen Politics. New Haven, March 31 .- The citizens' ticket has been nominated for city offices as follows:-Mayor, Hon. William Fitch, Republican; City Clerk, Timothy J. Fox, Democrat; Collector, Gardiner Morse, Republican, and Sheriff, James Reilly, Democrat. This ticket has been adopted by the Republican City Convention and recommended to voters.

The Republicans held a grand rally at the Music Hall last evening, Benjamin Noves presiding. The Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, made an address.

FROM THE WEST.

The Rivers Rising.

FORT BENTON, Montana, March 31 .- The river has risen two feet in the past two days, and there is every prospect for a very high stage of water. The weather is mild and pleasant. A Bank Wound Up.

CINCINNATI, March 31 .- The directors of the Central National Bank have determined to wind up the business of the concern and consolidate with the First National Bank, with a capital of \$1,500,000.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 31 .- At 1 o'clock this morning the fruit-packing factory of J. B. Glenn & Co., on Canal street, was burned. Their loss is \$8000. Insured for \$5000 in the Home, Albany, and San Francisco Companies. Loss to the building, owned by F. D. Stone, is \$20,000; insurance unknown.

FROM NEW YORK.

! The Steamer Venezuelan. NEW YORK, March 31 .- The steamer Camilla. which arrived yesterday, brought the passengers of the steamer Venezuelan, from Liverpool for Aspinwall, thirteen in number. The Venezuelan was intercepted at sea disabled. The crew, forty-six in number, remained on board to work the steamer to port, but as there have been very heavy gales since, it is feared that the steamer was not able to weather them.

New York Money and Stock Starkets.

New York, March 31.—stocks steady, Money easy at 565 per cent. clold, 112. Five-twennes, 1862, coupon, 111½; do. 1864, do., 110; do. 1865, do., 110½; do. do. new, 108½; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 109½; 10-408, 106½; Virginia 68, new, 72½; Missouri 68, 92; Canton co. 64½; Cumberland preferred, 31½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 25½; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 38½; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99½; Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193; Western Upion Telegraph, 21½. New York Money and Stock Markets.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Brigham Young's Movements. SALT LAKE CITY, March 31 .- A telegram from Toker, a few miles this side of St. George, Utah. says that Brigham Young and company will start to-day, via Virginia City, for the Kanatok. All well, and no accidents have occurred.

Mr. Cullom's Bill. Meetings are being held in the southern portion of the Territory to protest against Mr. Cullom's bill. A mass meeting will be held here tomorrow on the same subject, and it promises to be an interesting affair.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 31. - Among the reports from committees was the following:

Joint resolution protesting against the passage
by Congress of a bill for an air-line railroad
through Pennsylvania from Washington to New

Mr. Billingfelt, from the Committee on Finance, reported a communication from the Com-missioners of the Sinking Fund, with a bill. He moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill, making a few remarks in its favor.

Agreed to.
The bill provides substantially:— First. That hereafter whenever the receipts of the State Treasury, exclusive of the sinking fund, shall not be sufficient to pay the current and ordinary expenses of the government, it shall be lawful for the State Treasurer to devote such funds as may be in the sinking fund other than those placed there by the Constitution to

the payment of such expenses.

Second. That the State Treasurer shall conform to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States requiring the payment of the in-terest on the State debt contracted prior to 1862 in gold, as the supreme law of the land, any-thing in the laws of Pennsylvania to the contrary notwithstanding.
Third. That the Commissioners of the Sink-

Third. That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be required to purchase for redemption such amounts of the State loans or certificates of indebtedness as the condition of the sinking fund may justify, purchasing such loans as first fall due as far as practicable.

Messrs. Billingfelt, White, and Wallace sustained the bill. Messrs. Olmstead, Howard, Osterhout, and others, thought the bill was too important to be considered in manuscript, and Mr. Olmstead moved it be postpound for the

Mr. Olmstead moved it be postponed for the present and printed. Disagreed to.

Mr. Davis opposed the first section, contending that the whole fund was as sacred as any part of it; that any part of it should be divested by an act of Assembly he thought was strange. If salaries of officers and others were endangered let them go, but obey the Constitution by holding the sinking fund sacred. If the State Treasurer was in want of funds let him say so, and the Legislature and the people would provide for the deficiency. He was afraid, however, that expediency would rule this question, as it had ruled others. Mr. Wallace differed with Mr. Davis as to the

limitation of the sinking fund.

Mr. Davis argued that the constitutional provision setting aside as well the funds enumerated there as such other revenues that may be applied from time to time by the Legislature, precluded interference with any part of the sinking fund. Mr. Billingfelt said that the tax on tonnage,

which was enumerated in the Constitution as a part of the sinking fund, had been diverted to the general fund. Could not the Legislature repeal anything?
Mr. Davis answered no. The Legislature could not do that indirectly which it could not

do directly. It could not repeal a tax specially devoted to the sinking fund by the Constitu-Mr. Howard said that he had always been opposed to sinking funds. They were nuisances, and really sinking funds in every sense. But

he believed the Constitution was explicit in one point, which was that any disposition the Legis-lature might make of any funds by which they were placed in the sinking fund was permanent and inviolable. Mr. Purman said that the constitutional limitation of the Legislature amounted to just this,

that it should make such appropriations to the sinking fund as might be sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt at the rate of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year until the debt should be reduced to five millions, after which other disposition might be made of the moneys left.

He believed that we must either create new

objects of taxation, or divert some of the funds of the sinking fund into the general fund, or we could not meet the ordinary current expenses of the Government. The bill passed second reading.

Mr. Billingfelt then moved a reconsideration,

and incorporated an amendment requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to abide by subsequent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, as well as the recent decision. The bill then passed finally as amended.

Reports from committees were continued as follows:-House bill creating Thomas Nicholson a Commissioner of Pensions, at a salary of \$3000, with amendments reducing the salary to \$2000

and his term to one year. Senate bill allowing two additional law judges for the Tenth Judicial District, as committed. Senate bill relative to the land liens of the Commonwealth on unpatented lands, staying proceedings on the act of 1864 and on the lies dockets formed last year for three years. The bill passed. House bill for the promotion of the manufac-

turing interests of Philadelphia as committed. This is the Morris and McKean street railroad bill, published yesterday.

An act authorizing Union Passenger Railway to extend its track southward on Seventh and Ninth streets and westward on Christian and

Ellsworth streets, as committed. House. Mr. Elliot called attention to the fact that a certain bill which authorized Commissioners of Markets and City Property to clean markethouses after 1871, had gone to the Governor in

such shape as to make it take effect in 1870 Messrs. Davis and Bunn added their testimony to the fact that the original bill as passed had been so framed as not to go into operation until The House gave its unanimous consent to

amend the bill as it was originally designed. Speaker Strang gave notice that in prevent errors of this kind in future, he should require all amendments to bills to be plainly written, and read at full length by the He declared that in the manner in which it had been usual for the House to do business, it was absolutely impossible for the clerks to hear all the verbal amendments. He denounced the confusion and hurry which had attended the passage of bills.
Senate resolution to recall from the Gevernor

the bill declaring charitable institutions to be those in which corporators receive no profits, was opposed by Mr. Schnatterly, who assumed that a large amount of escheated money on de posit in the Philadelphia savings Fund, and now belonging to the State, was being used for the personal benefit of the institution without authority. The act now in the hands of the Governor, and which it was proposed to recall, had been intended to remedy such cases.

Mr. Elliot denied that the money belonged to the State, or that it had been escheated. said that efforts had been made to effect this escheat, but the Supreme Court had refused to make any such decision. The House agreed to the Senate resolution to recall the bill.

New York Produce Market.

New York March 31.—Cotton steady, and 800 bales middling upland sold at 22%c. Flour—State and Western without decided change, and Southern quiet. Wheat quiet and prices favor buyers. Corn less active and scarcely so firm; new mixed Western, \$1 6361 105; new yellow Pennsylvania, \$1.03. Oats firmer; Western, 56,655c. Beef quiet. Pock firmer; mess. \$26,56,2660; prime, \$19,20,50. Lard quiet; steam, 14%,314%c. Whisky firmer at 99%c.

Raltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, March 31.—Cotton quiet at 22/22/%e.
Flour more active and firmer; Howard street superfine, \$4.62%@5; do. extra, \$0.12%@6; do. family, \$6.20@7; City Mills superfine, \$4.75@550; do. extra, \$5.50@6; do. family, \$6.75@8.75; Western superfine, \$4.62%@5; do. extra, \$5.12%@550; do. family, \$6.675. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania, \$1.28@1.30; Maryland, \$1.25@1.45 Corn active and higher; white, \$1.60.193; yellow, 98c.@81. Oa.28 quiet at 55@57c. Mess Pork firm at \$27.627.50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15c.; clear do., 16c.; shoulders, 12c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 15%@16c. Whisky duli at 96@97c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, March 31, 1870. Money hunting is the order of the day this morning, owing to the payments falling due to-morrow; but it is extremely easy at the usual sources, and accessible to all provided with the proper credentials. There is a remarkable dull-ness in general trade circles, which restricts the demand for time loans within narrow limits, and favors such as are in need at this period. The current rate this morning on the street is 7 per cent. for first-class acceptances, which is fully 3 per cent. lower than the same time last year. Call loans are somewhat active, owing to the speculative feeling at the Stock Board, but the

rate is easy at 5 per cent. on choice collaterals.

The Gold market is extremely quiet, but the premium is steady with a slight upward tendency. The range up to noon is 112 6@112.

Government bonds are in active request, and prices, compared with closing sales last night, show another advance varying from 160%. show another advance, varying from 14@34 per

There was a fair business at the Stock Board, and prices were generally stronger. In State and city bonds there were no sales reported.

and city bonds there were no sales reported.

Reading Railroad was strong, selling up to 49 but closing at 48°94; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady, with sales at 56% 657; Camden and Amboy Railroad changed hands at 117; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 28%; and Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad at 40. 51% was offered for Minchill; 41 for Little Schnylkill; and 35% for Catawissa preferred.

The balance of the miscellaneous list was neglected, but there was a steady feeling among holders generally. We notice some sales of Commonwealth Bank at 57.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

FIRST BOARD.

\$2000 Pa 6s, 2 se. ... 106
\$390 C & Am 6s, Ss. ... 108
\$1600 Sch N 6s, 82. ... 58
\$5000 N Penna 7s. s5. 90
\$1600 Sch N 6s, 82. ... 58
\$5000 Susq Bds. ... 45
SS shCom'h Bk.ls. 57
15 do. ... 55. 57
195 sh Leh V R.ls. c. 55
100 do. ... Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114½ @114½; do., 1862, 111½ @111½; do. 1864, 110@110½; do. 1865, 110½@111; do. 1865, new, 108½@109; do. 1867, do. 108½@109½; do. 1868, do., 108½@109; do. 1867, do. 108½@109½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 11½@112½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111½@112½; Sliver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 181 Mort. Bonds, \$840@850; Central Pacific R. R., \$2020@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$760@770.

JAY COORE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114½@114½; 5-208 of 1862, 111½@111½; do., 1865, 108½@109; do. do., 1865, 110½@111; do., July, 1865, 108½@109; do. do., 1867, 109½@109½; 1868, 109¾@110; do., 10-408, 106¼@106½; Cur. 68, 112@112½. Gold, 112.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third

100%; Cur. 68, 112@112\(\frac{1}{2}\). Gold, 112.

MESSRS, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114\(\times\)@114\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5-208 of 1862, 111\(\times\)@111\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1864, 109\(\times\)@110; do. 1865, 110\(\times\)@110\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. July, 1865, 109\(\times\)@109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. July, 1868, 109\(\times\)@100\(\frac{1}{2}\); (do. July, 1868, 109\(\times\)@100\(\frac{1}{2}\); (do. July, 1868, 109\(\times\)@100\(\frac{1}{2}\); (do. July, 1868, 109\(\times\)@110; 58, 10-40, 105\(\times\)@100\(\frac{1}{2}\); (U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 68, 112\(\times\)113. Gold, 112\(\times\)12\(\times\). Market NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 31.—The Flour market is quiet, but prices are quotably unchanged. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels in lots at \$4.87%@4.50 for superfine; \$4.62%@4.75 for extra; \$5@5.75 for low and choice grades of Northwestern extra family; \$5@5.60 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$6.25@7.25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$450@462% per barrel.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 1000 bushels fair and

prime Pennsylvania red at \$121@1-25. Rye is held at 91c. for Western. Corn is scarce, and in de mand at an advance of 2 cents. Sales of 1000 bushels at \$1@1.02, in the cars and from store. Oats

pushels at \$162.03, in the cars and from store. Oats are firm, with sales of 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 56@57c.

In Barley and Mait no sales were reported.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is offered at \$27 per ton.

Whisky is firmer. Sales of wood-bound at 29c.

-M. Leymerie has made an addition to our knowledge of Spanish geology in a long memoir on the valley of the Segre, a desolate and little

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

frequented district of Catalonia.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, March 31,—Arrived, steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool.
FORTRESS MONROE, March 31.—Arrived, brig Three Sisters, from Liverpool for Alexandria.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... MARCH 31 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. 49 | 11 A. M. 56 | 2 P. M. 60

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde &

Schr J. H. Marvell, Quillin, Norfolk, D. Cooper. Schr Flight, Stone, Alexandria, Va., via Wilmington, Del., D., coper. Schr M. E., Coyne, Facemire, Cambridgeport, via Morris river, D., Cooper. Tug Thes. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow

of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Prometheus, Grav. 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, domestics, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Off Brandywine Light yesterday, passed brigs Prairie Rose, from Matanzas; Alice Starrett, from Sagua; and schr Grace Webster, from Havana; off Fourteen Feet Bank, a deeply-laden brig, bound up; off Bombay Hook, barks N. Churchill, from Liverpool; The Diligentea; and a light N. G. bark unknown; off New Castle, two herm. brigs,

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Hattie E. Wheeler, Bacon, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thos. P. Stotesbury & Co.
Had heavy weather most of the passage.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow—arrived last evening
from Messing, reports 97th law, from Kenwick's from Messina—reports, 27th inst., from Feliwick's Island to the Lightship, experienced heavy easterly gale; split sails, stove hatch houses, lost water casks, and sustained other damage.

Schr W. B. McShain, Miller, 10 days from Georgetown D. C. with coal.

Schr W. B. McShain, Miller, 10 days from Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, 10 days from Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr Problem, Marshail, 5 days from Norfolk, with cedar rails to D. B. Taylor.

Schr Sarah Finley, Carlisle, 2 days from Richmond Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Boston.

Schr Robin Hood, Adams, from New Haven.

Schr Almira Wooley, King, from New York.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW. Mr. S. Schellinger, pilot, reports having seen 8c* Gold Hunter, from St. John, N. B., and two unkrbrigs off the Buoy on the Brown has rebound up.

MEMOLANDA. Bark J. L. Wickwire, Murray, Schr Ann E. Carl, Tyler,